

## Appendix K      Cultural Resources Support Material

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Conejo Archaeological Consultants Record Search for the Cabrillo I LLC Encina Site Marine Oil Terminal Abandonment Plan, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County (January 23, 2013)

Native American Heritage Commission letter to Conejo Archaeological Consultants (January 11, 2013)

Sample letter to Native American Representatives on the Subject of NRG Cabrillo Power I LLC Encina Site Marine Oil Terminal Abandonment Planning Project, Carlsbad, San Diego County (directed to San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, January 30, 2013)

Letter from Pala Tribal Historic Preservation Office to Conejo Archaeological Consultants (February 20, 2013)

Telephone Record between Conejo Archaeological Consultants and Cami Mojado, San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians (February 25, 2013)

Letter from Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians to Conejo Archaeological Consultants (March 5, 2013)

A Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Cabrillo Power I LLC Encina Site Offshore Marine Oil Terminal, Carlsbad, San Diego County, prepared by John Minch and Associates, Inc. (February 19, 2013)

Letter from the California State Lands Commission's Executive Office Notifying Native American Representatives of the Cabrillo Power I LLC Encina Marine Oil Terminal Decommissioning Project (October 2, 2015)



**CONEJO  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONSULTANTS**

2321 Goldsmith Avenue  
Thousand Oaks, California 91360  
805/494-4309  
mmaki1@verizon.net

January 18, 2013

Donna Hebert  
Padre Associates, Inc.  
1861 Knoll Drive  
Ventura, CA 93003

**Subject: Record Search Results for the Cabrillo I LLC Encina Site Marine Oil Terminal  
Abandonment Plan, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County**

Dear Ms. Hebert:

Per your request, Conejo Archaeological Consultants (Conejo) has completed a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) for the above project. In addition, Federal, state and local historic listings were reviewed. This investigation also included a review of the California State Lands Commission's shipwreck database. The findings of this investigation are summarized below.

**Project Location & Description**

The Encina Power Station (EPS) was constructed in 1953 as an oil burning, steam generating electric power generation plant. In order to transfer fuel, an offshore marine terminal (MOT) was also constructed in 1953. The power plant converted to the use of natural gas as a fuel source, but the offshore terminal was retained to provide an alternative fuel source as required by the California Independent System Operator. This requirement is no longer in place and the need to maintain the offshore terminal has ceased. Therefore, planning for abandonment of the offshore terminal has begun. The EPS address is 4600 Carlsbad Avenue, Carlsbad, California. The project site location is shown on Figure 1.

The MOT is on land leased by the California State Lands Commission (CSLC) referenced as Lease PRC 791.1 (Figure 1) and consists of a 7-point mooring and a single 20-inch diameter submarine pipeline to the shore facility. The submarine pipeline runs ashore approximately 350 feet to the north of the power station structure as viewed from the mooring. The onshore portion of the pipeline at the beach is covered with a substantial amount of rip-rap. The pipeline crosses under Carlsbad Boulevard (State Route 1) and can be accessed via an open vault structure within

the power plant. The vault measures approximately 12 feet by 11 feet and is approximately 10 feet deep.

The project location is outlined on the USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quadrangle in Figure 1, and lies within the historic boundaries of Mexican Land Grant Rancho *Agua Hedionda*, Township 12S and Range 4W.

### **South Coastal Information Center Records Search**

The general project area is sensitive for archaeological resources. A records search for the Carlsbad Energy Center Project, located within the northeast section of the EPS, identified 35 archaeological sites within a one-mile radius (California Energy Commission, 2009:4.3-13).

Nick Doose, the SCIC GIS Coordinator, conducted a rush records search for this project on January 15, 2013. A 0.25-mile radius was used for this linear project site. The record search results are attached under Appendix A.

#### Prehistoric & Historic Archaeological Sites

One archaeological site is recorded within a 0.25-mile radius of the project site as described below.

**CA-SDI-16885** is a small, sparse scatter of artifacts with shell on a bluff overlooking the western portion of Agua Hedionda lagoon. The site was first recorded by Gallegos & Associates in 2003 (James et. al 2003). Tift (2004) indicates that the site is probably associated with CA-SDI-6751 , located approximately [REDACTED], and SA-SDI-210 located approximately [REDACTED].

Smallwood's 2005 CA-SDI-16885 site record update notes:

*Historic photographs of the EPS [Encina Power Station] revealed that prior to its construction the entire property had been graded, some areas were leveled and filled, a stream was channelized, the lagoon was dredged, and a large underground intake was constructed to bring water into the plant from the ocean...In short, the entire EPS property has received a high level of disturbance. Geological borings in the area revealed that the soils at Site CA-SDI-16885 are composed of reddish brown sandy terrace material that has been mechanically re-deposited as fill to a depth of approximately 2.5 to 10 feet (ibid.). In light of the information obtained from historic photographs and the results of the geological borings, it is apparent that these surface artifacts were mechanically*

*re-deposited during the previous grading that occurred on the EPS property, beginning in the 1950s. Artifacts may be present subsurface in the fill soils at this location, but it has been determined that the artifacts observed at the site do not exhibit any contextual integrity. However, additional artifacts or archaeological deposits may exist subsurface in undisturbed soils near Fuel Oil Tanks #2 and #3.*

*The Agua Hedionda lagoon lies in an area where, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods, the traditional territories of two Native American groups, the Luiseno and the Kumeyaay, may have overlapped...In any case, the site is indicative of prehistoric occupation, food processing activities, and subsistence strategies associated with the lagoon and terrace resources.*

CA-SDI-16885 is located approximately [REDACTED] of the vault and will not be impacted by project implementation.

It is important to note that although the SCIC site record map only plotted CA-SDI-16885 within a 0.25-mile radius of the EPS project site, there is an indication that a second archaeological site, CA-SDI-210, may be located within close proximity to the vault as described below.

**CA-SDI-209.** The CA-SDI-16885 site record form includes a site map that shows CA-SDI-210 within the Encina Power Plant (See Figure 2). The CA-SDI-16885 site record also states that CA-SDI-210 is located [REDACTED] (Tift 2004).

Conejo contacted the SCIC for additional information on CA-SDI-210. The SCIC provided the site record for CA-SDI-210 and noted in the email:

*Attached is the site record for SDI-210, it does not have a map, it refers to SDI-209 for a map, but the map in SDI-209 does not show any sites in this area (Doose personal communication).*

In addition to having no map, the CA-SDI-210 site record provides minimal information limited to the following:

- Township 11S, Range 4W
- Location [REDACTED] (See map with 209)
- Contour Elevation [REDACTED].
- Nearest Water Agua Hedionda Creek
- Recorded by Treganza

The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) numbers listed above are the most useful information the site record provides. When Zone 11, [REDACTED] is plotted it places CA-SDI-210 approximately [REDACTED] of the vault, and [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] as noted in the CA-SDI-210 site record.

Larry Tift, who helped prepare the archaeological site record form, was contacted and asked what information he used to plot CA-SDI-210 within the EPS. Mr. Tift's email response is provided below:

*That is definitely my site form, so I PERSONALLY drew that boundary for SDI-210 - but I am afraid I do not recall! We had our own in-house record search maps, that we were pretty good about keeping updated. We had an extensive regional CRM library, so the location may have come from an archived report (a previous, regional study), or from another, institutional source. This area was of special interest to Dennis Gallegos, so he had compiled pretty comprehensive data on the area - I believe I can say that wherever it came from, this location was pretty well considered, although of course some of these earlier sites were only sketchily (word?) documented at best! So what this location may represent is the best anyone can/could have guessed!!*

The location of CA-SDI-210 is unclear, but based on the information gathered in this investigation it is assumed that the archaeological site is located [REDACTED]. Review of Google Earth's aerial coverage of the EPS also make it clear that CA-SDI-210's estimated site location was subject to extensive grading during construction of the existing plant. However, there is a possibility that buried intact deposits associated with CA-SDI-210 may occur within the EPS.

#### Previous Archaeological Investigations

Eight archaeological investigations have been conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the project site. Three of these investigations included sections of the on land portion of the project area consisting of the beach and Carlsbad Boulevard:

- Bryd, Brian F. and Collin O'Neill, 2002;
- Polan, Keith, 1981; and
- Woodward, Jim and George Stammerjohan, 1985.

Guerrero, Stropes and Gallegos's 2004 archaeological investigation was located within the EPS but did not include the current project site.

### Federal, State and Local Historical Listings

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listings include no properties within or adjacent to the project site (National Park Service 2013). No California Historical Landmarks, California Register Historical Properties or California Points of Historical Interest are located within or adjacent to the project site (Office of Historic Preservation 2013). No City of Carlsbad designated historical landmarks are located within or adjacent to the project site (City of Carlsbad 2013).

### California State Lands Commission's Shipwreck Database

SCIC's shipwreck database review identified no shipwrecks within a 0.25-mile radius of the project site.

The California State Lands Commission Shipwreck Database lists 67 shipwrecks for San Diego County. The closest four shipwrecks to the EPS are listed below in Table 1:

Table 1: Shipwrecks

Ship Name	George W. Hind	Glen Mayne	Ardor	Nomad
Type	Bark	Barge	?	?
Year Built	1919	1918	?	?
Year Sunk	1936	1939	1945	1943
Cause	Foundered	Foundered	?	?
Tonnage	1389	431	?	?
Latitude	33 deg 09'00"N	33 deg 07'40"N	33 deg 09'00"N	33 deg 09'00"N
Longitude	117 deg 22'00"W	117 deg 20'00"W	117 deg 21'00"W	117 deg 21'00"W
Approximate Distance from EPS	2 miles, NW	0.6 mile, south	1.2 miles, NNW	1.2 miles, NNW

None of the above shipwrecks would be impacted by the proposed abandonment project.

### Summary

The EPS is located with a general area considered sensitive for archaeological resources. A previous project in the northeast section of the EPS identified 35 archaeological sites within a one-mile radius. However, the onshore portion of the current project is associated with the abandonment of existing facilities including a 10 foot deep vault and buried pipeline onshore. Excavation associated with the construction of the vault and trenching for the pipeline would have destroyed the contextual integrity of any (if present) archaeological resource within the original construction impact zone.

The current investigation identified two prehistoric sites, CA-SDI-210 & CA-SDI-16885, within a 0.25-mile radius of the project site. The exact location of CA-SDI-210 is somewhat speculative, but based on available information Gallegos & Associates have placed the site [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Tift personal communication). Unfortunately, extensive grading and the lack of ground surface visibility within the onshore portion of the project site render a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey unfeasible. If project related earth disturbances extend outside of the previously disturbed construction areas, vertically or horizontally, then there is a potential that intact buried deposits associated with CA-SDI-210 could be impacted.

CA-SDI-16885 is located [REDACTED] and will not be impacted by project implementation.

No shipwrecks are recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the pipeline.

The EPS MOT was built in 1953 and is over 60 years old. The current plan consists of the abandonment of the vault, pipeline and moorings. Under CEQA Guidelines, a resource is generally considered to be historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHP). These criteria are essentially the same as the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition to being at least 50 years old, a resource must meet at least one of the following four criteria: is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion 1); or, is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion 2); or, that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3); or, that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory (Criterion 4) (Public Resources Code § 5024.1). In addition, historical resources must also possess integrity of

location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, § 4852[c]).

The vault, pipeline and moorings meet the 50 year age requirement and possibly Criterion 1 as contributing features to the EPS MOT.

Based on the results of this records search in combination with the extent of previous ground disturbances within the project site, the following recommendations are made:

1. Conduct a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File Check for the project and provide project description letter to all Native Americans contacts provided by the NAHC.
2. A historic archaeologist should be retained to complete the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Form 523b- Building, Structure, Object, Record for any MOT features that would be destroyed or altered under the final abandonment plan. The historic archaeologist shall also determine the significance or lack thereof for these features and provide recommendations as appropriate.
3. Limit all construction impacts to the previously disturbed area. If project impacts will extend outside of and/or deeper than the original excavation for the vault, an Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Subsurface Excavation should be conducted within those previously undisturbed areas to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources.
4. Retain an archaeologist and Native American consultant to monitor all onshore project related excavation. Monitoring within the previously disturbed area will allow the archaeologist to note the presence or absence of cultural resources and may help determine if CA-SDI-210 is in the immediate project vicinity.
  - A. At the commencement of project construction, the archaeological monitor shall give all workers associated with earth-disturbing procedures an orientation regarding the probability of exposing cultural resources and directions as to what steps are to be taken if a find is encountered.
  - B. The archaeologist shall have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect project construction in the event that potentially significant cultural resources are exposed. Based on monitoring observations and the actual extent of project disturbance, the lead archaeologist shall have the authority to refine



the monitoring requirements as appropriate (i.e., change to spot checks, reduce or increase the area to be monitored) in consultation with the client.

C. A monitoring report shall be prepared upon completion of construction and provided to the SCIC.

5. In the event that archaeological resources are discovered during project construction, all earth disturbing work within the vicinity of the find must be temporarily suspended or redirected until a professional archaeologist has been retained to evaluate the nature and significance of the find. The District shall be notified immediately of any such find. After the find has been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume. A Native American representative should monitor any mitigation work associated with Native American cultural material.

6. If human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The District shall be notified immediately of the find.

***If the project's potential impact area expands beyond its current limits, then additional archaeological investigation may be required.***

Please call if you have any questions regarding the record search findings. Thank you for you using Conejo Archaeological Consultants for your cultural resource management needs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mary K. Maki". The signature is stylized with a large, looped "M" and a cursive "K" and "Maki".

Mary K. Maki, M.A., RPA  
Archaeologist

### Sources Cited

Bryd, Brian F. and Collin O'Neill

- 2002 Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase 1 Archaeological Survey along Interstate 5 San Diego County, CA. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

California Energy Commission

- 2009 Final Staff Assessment, Carlsbad Energy Center Project, Application for Certification (07-AFC-6, San Diego County. <http://www.energy.ca.gov/2009publications/CEC-700-2009-017/CEC-700-2009-017-FSA.PDF>.

Carlsbad, City of

- 2013 Historic Carlsbad. <http://www.carlsbadca.gov/services/departments/library/about-us/Pages/historic-carlsbad.aspx>

Guerrero, Monica C., Tracy Stropes, and Dennis R. Gallegos

- 2004 Cultural Resource Monitor and Test Report for the Encina Power Plant Project, Carlsbad, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Hector, Susan

- 2007 Encina-Penasquitos Transmission Line Records Search. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

James, Del, Monica Guerrero and Larry Tift.

- 2003 CA-SDI-16885 Primary Record Form. On file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

National Park Service

- 2013 National Register of Historic Places. Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. <http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov/natreghome.do>.

Office of Historic Preservation, California Department of Parks and Recreation

- 2013 California Historical Resources, San Diego County.  
<http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/ListedResources/?view=county&criteria=37>  
2012b Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Santa Barbara County, 04-05-12

Polan, H. Keith

- 1981 Carlsbad Boulevard: An Archaeological Survey Report of the Right-of-Way for Proposed Bridge and Street Improvements Between Tamarack Avenue and Cannon Road, Carlsbad, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Smallwood, John

- 2005a CA-SDI-16885 Update. On file at the South Coastal Information Center San Diego State University.

2005b Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring of Boring Activities San Diego Water Authority's Seawater Desalination Project, Encina Power Station, City of Carlsbad, San Diego county, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Tift, Larry

2004 CA-SDI-16885 Archaeological Site Record. On file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Woodward, Jim and George Stammerjohan

1985 Resource Inventory Cultural Resources San Diego Coast State Beaches. Department of Parks and Recreation. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

#### Individuals and Institutions Contacted

Doose, Nick, GIS Coordinator, South Coastal Information Center, email dated January 16, 2013.

Tift, Larry, Archaeologist, ASM Affiliates, email dated January 18, 2012.



Source: Padre Associates/ USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quadrangle

**Project Location**  
**Cabrillo I LLC Encina Site Marine Oil Terminal Abandonment Plan**  
**City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California**

Figure 1

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-6251  
Fax (916) 657-5390  
Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)  
[ds\\_nahc@pacbell.net](mailto:ds_nahc@pacbell.net)



January 11, 2013

Ms. Mary K. Maki, M.A., RPA

**CONEJO ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS**

2321 Goldsmith Avenue  
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

Sent by FAX to: 267-395-2300  
No. of Pages: 5

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed  
Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed  
**"NRG Cabrillo Power I LLC Encina Site Marine Oil Terminal Abandonment Planning  
Project;"** located off the coast, near Agua Hedionda lagoons; San Diego County,  
California

Dear Ms. Maki:

:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (Area of Potential Effect or APE) referenced above. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American traditional cultural places or cultural landscapes in any APE. While in this case, a search of the NAHC *Sacred Lands File* did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural sites within one-half mile of the APE location data you provided. The project site is [REDACTED] known underwater village, [REDACTED]. In general the area around the Agua Hedionda is considered very culturally sensitive.

Also, a Native American tribe or individual may be the only source for the presence of traditional cultural places. For that reason, enclosed is a list of Native American individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of traditional cultural places in your project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating any areas of potential adverse impact.

California Public Resources Code §§5097.94 (a) and 5097.96 authorize the NAHC to establish a Sacred Land Inventory to record Native American sacred sites and burial sites. These records are exempt from the provisions of the California Public Records Act pursuant to California Government Code §6254 (r). The purpose of this code is to protect such sites from vandalism, theft and destruction.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources, impacted by proposed projects including archaeological, places of religious significance to Native Americans and burial sites



The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance.' In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE)', and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes. The NAHC recommends *avoidance* as defined by CEQA Guidelines §15370(a) to pursuing a project that would damage or destroy Native American cultural resources and California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) that requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources, construction to avoid sites and the possible use of covenant easements to protect sites.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list that the NAHC has provided in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider *avoidance* as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 21083.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

The NAHC makes no recommendation or preference of any single individual, or group over another. All of those on the list should be contacted, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The aforementioned Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* include recommendations for all 'lead agencies' to consider the historic context of proposed projects and to "research" the cultural landscape that might include the 'area of potential effect.'

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 4(f), Section 110 and (k) of the federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (23 CFR 774); 36 CFR Part

800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The NAHC remains concerned about the limitations and methods employed for NHPA Section 106 Consultation.

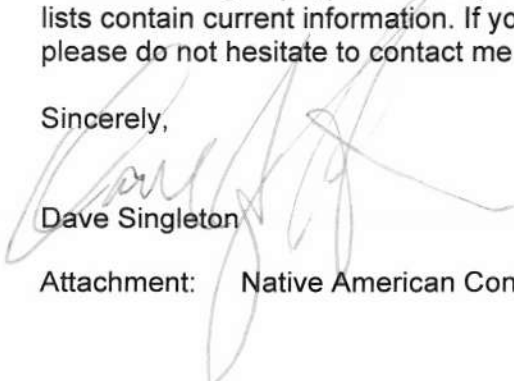
Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts  
San Diego County  
January 11, 2013

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande  
Edwin Romero, Chairperson

[REDACTED]  
Lakeside, CA 92040

Pauma & Yuima Reservation  
Randall Majel, Chairperson

P.O. Box 369 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians  
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson

PO Box 365 Diegueno  
Valley Center, CA 92082

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians  
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager

P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula, CA 92593

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians  
Mark Romero, Chairperson

P.O. Box 270 Diegueno  
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Rincon Band of Mission Indians  
Vincent Whipple, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

P.O. Box 68 Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA 92082

Pala Band of Mission Indians  
Historic Preservation Office/Shasta Gaughen

[REDACTED] Luiseno  
Pala, CA 92059 Cupeno  
PMB 50

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians  
Carmen Lucas

P.O. Box 775 Diegueno -  
Pine Valley, CA 91962

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed NRG Cabrillo Power I LLC Encina Site Marine Oil Terminal Abandonment Planning Project; located off the San Diego County coast at the City of Carlsbad, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American contacts were requested.



**Native American Contacts  
SanDiego County  
January 11, 2013**

Rincon Band of Mission Indians  
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 68 Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA 92082  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee  
Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson  
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Lakeside, CA 92040  
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]  
(KCRC is a Colation of 12  
Kumeyaay Governments

San Pasqual Band of Indians  
Kristie Orosco, Environmental Coordinator  
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno  
Valley Center, CA 92082  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians  
Cultural Department  
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Luiseno  
Vista, CA 92081 Cupeno  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Ipay Nation of Santa Ysabel  
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources  
P.O. Box 507 Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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January 30, 2013

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians  
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 365  
Valley Center, CA 92080

**Subject: NRG Cabrillo Power I LLC Encina Site Marine Oil Terminal Abandonment  
Planning Project, Carlsbad, San Diego County**

Dear Chairperson Lawson:

On behalf of Padre Associates, Conejo Archaeological Consultants is conducting a records search for the above project.

The Encina Power Station (EPS) was constructed in 1953 as an oil burning, steam generating electric power generation plant. In order to transfer fuel, an offshore marine terminal (MOT) was also constructed in 1953. The power plant converted to the use of natural gas as a fuel source, but the offshore terminal was retained to provide an alternative fuel source as required by the California Independent System Operator. This requirement is no longer in place and the need to maintain the offshore terminal has ceased. Therefore, planning for abandonment of the offshore terminal has begun. The EPS address is 4600 Carlsbad Avenue, Carlsbad, California. The project site location is shown on Figure 1.

The MOT is on submerged land leased by the California State Lands Commission (CSLC) and consists of a 7-point mooring and a single approximately 0.5 mile-long, 20-inch diameter submarine pipeline to the shore facility. The onshore portion of the current project is associated with the abandonment of existing facilities including a 10 foot deep vault and approximate 350 feet of buried pipeline. The majority of the onshore pipeline is located within Carlsbad State Beach, with a short length crossing underneath Carlsbad Boulevard to the EPS shore facility.

Please respond if you have any information on cultural resources within the project site or specific project concerns. My email address and phone number are located on the letterhead. All responses shall be forwarded to Padre Associates. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Mary K. Maki, M.A., RPA  
Archaeologist

Conejo Archaeological Consultants  
Encina Marine Oil Terminal Abandonment Plan



Source: USGS 7.5' San Luis Rey Quadrangle

**PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road  
Pala, CA 92059  
760-891-3510 Office | 760-742-3189 Fax



February 20, 2013

Mary K. Maki  
Conejo Archaeological Consultants  
2321 Goldsmith Ave  
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

Re: NRG Cabrillo Power I LLC Encina Site Marine Oil Terminal Abandonment Planning Project

Dear Ms. Maki:

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). It is, however, situated in close proximity to the Reservation and information generated would likely be useful in better understanding regional culture and history. Therefore, we request as a courtesy to be kept in the information loop as the project progresses and would appreciate being maintained on the receiving list for project updates, reports of investigations, and/or any documentation that might be generated regarding previously reported or newly discovered sites. Further, if the project boundaries are modified to extend beyond the currently proposed limits, we do request updated information and the opportunity to respond to your changes.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-891-3515 or by e-mail at [sgaughen@palatribe.com](mailto:sgaughen@palatribe.com).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Shasta C. Gaughen", is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Pala Band of Mission Indians

ATTENTION: THE PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO **SHASTA C. GAUGHEN** AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO PALA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT SMITH.

# Telephone Record

**Date:** February 25, 2013

**Time:** 3:10 to 3:16

**Caller:** Mary Maki, Conejo Archaeological Consultants, 805-494-4309

**Called:** Cami Mojado, San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, [REDACTED]

**Project:** NRG Cabrillo Power I LLC Encina Site Marine Oil Terminal Abandonment Planning Project,  
Carlsbad, San Diego County

## Notes from telephone conversation:

Passed on the following information from Donna Hebert of Padre Associates to Ms. Mojado .

- The current work scope for the Abandonment Plan has changed to removal of the anchors and chains, and is limited to offshore work.
- Explained that her earlier comments (Telephone Record) will be included in the environmental documentation that Padre Associates is providing the State Lands Commission. Also, noted that the States Lands Commission will undertake any future project notifications.

If the project changes to include onshore work, Ms. Mojado requested that she again be contacted.

Cami Mojado

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



# RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

## Culture Committee

Post Office Box 68 · Valley Center, CA 92082 ·  
(760) 297-2635 or (760) 297-2622 & Fax: (760) 297-2639



March 05, 2013

Mary K. Maki, M.A., RPA, Archaeologist  
Conejo Archaeological Consultants  
2321 Goldsmith Avenue  
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

Re: NRG Cabrillo Power I LLC Encina Site Marine Oil Terminal Abandonment Planning Project,  
Carlsbad, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Mary K. Maki:

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, and is made in response to your letter of January 30, 2013. We have concerns regarding the project's possible effects on Luiseño cultural resources, and for potential impacts to cultural sites within the vicinity of the proposed undertaking. This is to inform you that the identified project location is within the Luiseño Aboriginal Territory, and is also within Rincon's historic boundaries. The Pacific Coast along the shoreline in Carlsbad is part of our Traditional Territory.

The Luiseño Aboriginal Territory has significant meaning to Rincon's history, culture, and identity, and this area possesses known and yet to be discovered cultural resources. We agree with positions advanced by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) that 1) the absence of archaeological fixtures and other cultural resource items does not preclude their existence at the subsurface level, and 2) that the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive and does not preclude the discovery of cultural resources during any project groundbreaking activity. Thus, we declare our Traditional Use Area as culturally significant, and we want you to be aware of the potential for cultural findings and discoveries.

We understand that the offshore terminal at the Encina Power Station will no longer be maintained and will be abandoned; however, your letter is not clear regarding ground disturbances associated with the project. Therefore, for any archaeological survey assessments, and especially for any planned ground disturbances, we recommend that a Native American Monitor be included as part of the project activities. We also request that you provide us with any updates regarding the project.

If you have any questions, please contact (760) 297-2635. Thank you for this opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

  
Rose Duro  
Rincon Culture Committee Chair

Bo Mazzetti  
Tribal Chairman

Stephanie Spencer  
Vice Chairwoman

Steve Stallings  
Council Member

Laurie E. Gonzalez  
Council Member

Frank Mazzetti III  
Council Member

**A CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION OF THE CABRILLO POWER I LLC  
ENCINA SITE OFFSHORE MARINE OIL TERMINAL, CARLSBAD,  
SAN DIEGO COUNTY**

***Prepared for:***

Sheila Henika, P.E.  
NRG Cabrillo Power LLC  
Encina Site  
4600 Carlsbad Boulevard  
Carlsbad, CA 92008

***Prepared by:***

Robert S. White  
Laura S. White, M.A.

John Minch and Associates, Inc.  
26623 Sierra Vista  
Mission Viejo, CA 92692

Tel: (949) 367-1000  
Fax: (949) 367-0117

February 19, 2013

Study Area USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle: *San Luis Rey*  
Unsectioned, Township 11 South, Range 4 West, SBBM

**KEYWORDS:** Historical Evaluation, Primary #37-032953, Offshore Marine Oil Terminal,  
Encina Power Station, Carlsbad, San Diego County

The undersigned certifies that the attached report is a true and accurate description of the results  
of a CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION described herein.



.....  
Laura S. White, M.A.  
Principal Investigator

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Cabrillo Power I LLC, John Minch and Associates, Inc. (JMA) has undertaken a cultural resources evaluation of the Encina Site Offshore Marine Oil Terminal (MOT). The MOT comprises: 1) a 7-point mooring area, 2) approximately 3,850 feet of concrete jacketed, steel pipeline most of which is submarine, 3) a rip-rap jetty, and 4) a concrete vault and short section of concrete tunnel. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the MOT for architectural and historical significance pursuant to both National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) criteria.

The MOT was constructed circa 1954 during the initial phase of development for the Encina generating station. The MOT is in the process of being abandoned and has been decommissioned since 2009-10. Consequently, all of the anchor buoys have been removed as has the 225-foot submarine hose. The pipeline has been sealed and charged with potable water that contains an anticorrosion agent.

Although the MOT is over fifty years of age, the original seven mooring anchors were replaced circa 1971. The eighth anchor was positioned in 1979. All of the anchors are considered modern as they are less than fifty years of age. The anchors and associated chain are presently laying on the ocean floor in the mooring area.

The results of the architectural and historical assessment have indicated that the MOT does not appear eligible for either the NRHP or the CRHR. Therefore, the proposed abandonment program will not have an adverse impact on historical resources. No further work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended or warranted in conjunction with the abandonment program. As a matter of course, the MOT has been recorded on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms and submitted to the SCIC at San Diego State University. It has been assigned Primary # 37-032953.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

The following report was prepared for Cabrillo Power I LLC by John Minch and Associates, Inc. (JMA). It describes the results of a cultural resources evaluation of the Encina Power Station Offshore Marine Oil Terminal located in Carlsbad, San Diego County. Project proponents plan to abandon the facility's offshore terminal which comprises a 7-point mooring and 3,854 feet of submarine and onshore pipeline that terminates at a concrete vault just inside the southern power station boundary.

The study described herein was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as it pertains to the management of cultural resources. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the architectural and historical significance of the various components of the offshore Marine Oil Terminal that are over 50 years of age. This information is needed since adoption of the proposed abandonment plan could result in adverse effects upon these structures.

JMA personnel involved in the study included Laura S. White, M.A., RPA (Principal Investigator), Robert S. White (Project Director), and David Van Horn, Ph.D. Ms. White is a San Diego County "Approved" Archaeologist and Dr. Van Horn meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural History. Our evaluation consisted of: (1) literature review, (2) archival research, (3) field inspection/architectural analysis of the submarine pipeline and related features, (4) determinations of architectural and historical significance on the federal and state levels, and (5) completion of Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms.

## **II. LOCATION**

### **A. Encina Power Station (EPS)**

The Encina Power Station (EPS) is located west of Interstate 5 and east of the Pacific Ocean in the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County. More specifically, the plant lies on Carlsbad Boulevard midway between Cannon Road and Tamarack Avenue. Agua Hedionda Lagoon is situated just to the north as is the Pacific Ocean to the west (Figure 1).

Similar to other power plants in California, the Encina Power Station is located within the coastal zone. This portion of North County is also home to several recreational facilities. These include Carlsbad State Beach, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, a YMCA Sea Camp, Snug Harbor Marina, and Cannon Park. The plant itself is situated on a low, coastal mesa that overlooks both





**Figure 1.** Regional location of the project area as indicated on a portion of the *Oceanside* USGS 1:100,000 scale Topographic Map Sheet.

Agua Hedionda and the Pacific Ocean (Figure 2). The three basins (inner, middle and outer) comprising the lagoon are all owned by Cabrillo Power I LLC and provide cooling water for the facility. The inner basin is popular with hikers and bird watchers. The middle basin is open to boating, jet skiing, water-skiing and sailboarding. The outer basin contains a sea bass fish hatchery, mussel farm, and the Hubbs-Sea World Research Institute (ESA 1998).

#### B. Marine Oil Terminal (MOT)

The offshore MOT is located in the Pacific Ocean on land leased from the California State Land Commission (CSLC) and referenced as PRC 791.1. The submarine pipeline lies on the seafloor directly offshore from the Encina Power Station. The onshore portion of the pipeline extends under a rip-rap jetty and section of beach. It then crosses under Carlsbad Boulevard to a vault located adjacent to the main entrance to the plant at 4600 Carlsbad Boulevard (Figures 2 and 3).

### **III. BRIEF HISTORY OF ENCINA SITE AND OFFSHORE MARINE OIL TERMINAL**

#### A. San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E)

In 1953, SDG&E began construction of the Encina Power Plant. It was originally built as an oil burning, steam generating, electric power station. Of the six generation units, the first three steam units (Units 1-3) were constructed between 1954 and 1958, each generating over 100 megawatts. Units 4 and 5 were built in the 1970s with a capacity of 300 and 330 megawatts respectively. Unit 6 was constructed in 1968 and represents the only Gas Turbine unit within the Plant (CPUC 2010).

In order to provide fuel oil to the Encina Power Plant, SDG&E entered into a lease agreement with the California State Lands Commission (CSLC) in 1953 for construction of an offshore marine oil terminal (MOT). Generally, this consisted of a single, 7-point mooring and a single submarine pipeline that extended to the shore facility (see section V for a complete description of the MOT components).

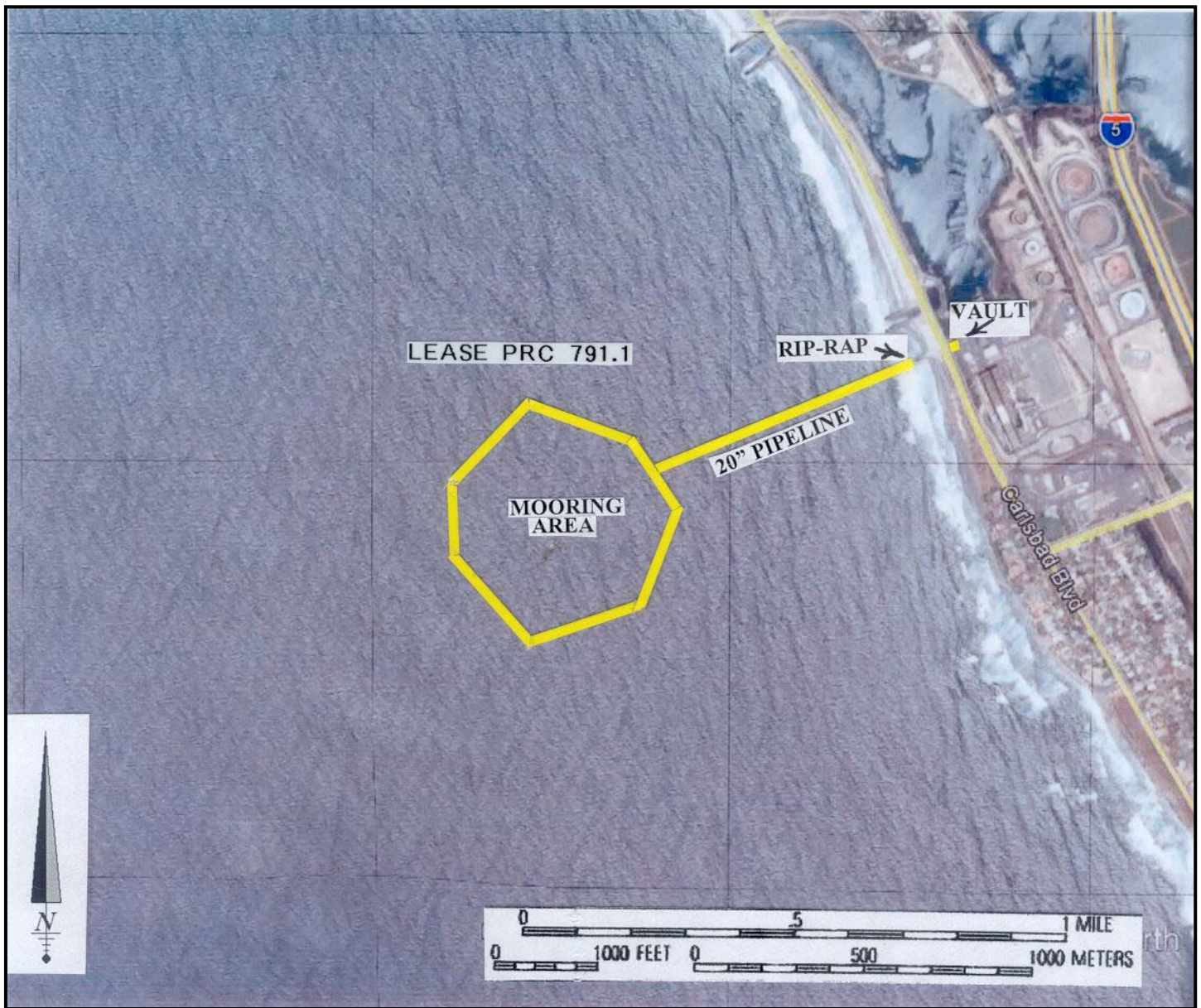
By 1990, the power station had converted to natural gas as its primary fuel source. In conjunction with that transition, the plant retained the offshore terminal to provide bunker fuel oil as an alternative fuel source as required by the California Independent System Operator (CA ISO; Scott 2011).





**Figure 2.** Study area indicated on a portion of the *San Luis Rey* 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle.





**Figure 3.** Footprint of MOT depicted on aerial photograph.

## B. Cabrillo Power I LCC and the Encina Power Plant/Marine Oil Terminal

After operating the Encina Power Plant for over 45 years, SDG&E sold the facility (including the lease area for the marine oil terminal) to Cabrillo Power in May 1999 as part of a joint venture between Dynegy and NRG. SDG&E's original 1953 lease with the CSLS was for a period of 49 years. It officially expired in March of 2002 but continued in a holdover period. Subsequently, the Cal ISO removed the requirement that the plant maintain an alternative fuel source. Therefore, the original need to maintain the offshore marine terminal ceased.

In March of 2009, Cabrillo Power I LLC requested that the CSLC place the offshore MOT in "caretaker" status (Cabrillo Power 2009). A work plan was generated to complete the transition to this status. The MOT was placed in caretaker status in 2010 and Lease PRC 791.1 was extended in 2011 (Padre Associates 2013). Under caretaker status modifications made to the MOT included removing connection hoses, cleaning and capping the fixed pipeline, removal of surface buoys, and blanking the pipeline ends. In addition, notices were filed with the proper authorities to place the facility into an out of service condition (Scott 2011). Cabrillo I LLC is presently working on abandonment plans for the remaining MOT equipment (seven anchors, connecting chain, and submarine pipeline).

## **IV. RECORDS SEARCH**

At the request of Padre Associates, Conejo Archaeological Consultants conducted a cultural resources records search with the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (Padre 2013:Appendix A). The search was performed on January 15, 2013 and entailed a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated on or within a 1/4-mile radius of the MOT. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying historic properties. Lastly, the search also included a review of the California State Lands Commission's shipwreck database.



### A. Archaeological Sites

The results of the search indicated that two archaeological sites (CA-SDI-16885 and CA-SDI-210) had been recorded within a 1/4-mile radius. Prehistoric site SDI-16885 was recorded by Gallegos & Associates in 2003 and described as “a small, sparse scatter of artifacts with shell” located on a bluff overlooking a portion of Agua Hedionda Lagoon (James et. al 2003). However, a review of historic maps revealed that the location had been highly disturbed by grading prior to construction of the Encina Power Station (EPS). Furthermore, geological borings in the area indicated that reddish brown sandy soil had been mechanically re-deposited as fill to a depth of approximately 2.5-10 feet. Therefore, it was concluded that the surface artifacts at SDI-16885 “were mechanically re-deposited during the previous grading that occurred on the EPS property, beginning in the 1950s.” Furthermore, the site lies over [REDACTED] of the vault and will not be impacted by implementation of the future abandonment project (Conejo Archaeological Consultants 2013:2f.).

Very little information is available for the second site, CA-SDI-210. No site map was provided and the record form itself contains only minimal information. It was recorded by Treganza (no date) and does not include any site description. Furthermore, the exact location of the site is unclear. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) numbers provided on the form plot out approximately [REDACTED] vault and outside the boundaries of the MOT abandonment project (ibid:4).

### B. Historic Sites

With regard to historic resources, the records search failed to identify any NRHP, CRHR, CHL, or CPHI resources within a 1/4-mile radius of the MOT. However, due to the fact that the MOT is over 50 years of age, Conejo Archaeological Consultants recommended the following:

A historic archaeologist should be retained to complete the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Form 523b- Building, Structure, Object, Record for any MOT features that would be destroyed or altered under the final abandonment plan. The historic archaeologist shall also determine the significance or lack thereof for these features and provide recommendations as appropriate (2013:7).

### C. Shipwreck Database

The California State Lands Commission's Shipwreck Database review identified no shipwrecks within a 1/4-mile radius of the MOT. Therefore no shipwrecks will be adversely impacted by the proposed abandonment project.

## **V. DESCRIPTION OF MARINE OIL TERMINAL AND RELATED FEATURES**

### A. Operations

"The Marine Oil Terminal (MOT) was in operation from 1954-1990. After 1990, the Encina site transitioned to natural gas and fuel oil was only used as a back-up energy source if the natural gas supply were to become unavailable. During this period of time, the Encina site received bi-monthly shipments of fuel oil in the amount of 20,000 gallons per delivery (Henika 2013:pers. comm.). The following is a description on the procedures followed when off-loading fuel oil to the Encina site via the MOT.

The vessel enters the mooring from the south, heading northwesterly. Anchors are dropped and positioned in approximately 80' of water. Once the vessel is moored, the San Diego Gas & Electric marine representative directs shore, vessel and diver personnel in lifting the hose assembly to connect to the vessel's deck manifold.

Two certified shore operators pressurize the pipeline/hose assembly to 60 psi. These shore operators remain in radio contact with the marine representatives throughout the operation. Two divers inspect the underwater fittings for leaks or unusual conditions. They surface after attaching the vessel's crane hook and report to the marine representative. If all are satisfied, the marine representative directs the hose be lifted over the rail. Shore personnel then place a vacuum on the hose assembly to prevent spills while making connections.

Before cargo transfer, vessel and shore personnel check the Declaration of Inspection list. Cargo discharge now begins at a slow rate. Once established, flow into the shore tank increases to a maximum of 12,000 barrels per hour. Volumes pumped by the vessel and received in shore tanks are compared regularly. Throughout the oil transfer, one of the contract boats checks the vessel perimeter and pipeline for unusual conditions.

When cargo unloading is complete, the vacuum/pressure procedures are repeated and the hose assembly laid back to the ocean floor. The divers now inspect the hose assembly to see that it has no kinks and that it is in the proper position for the next operation.

With the assistance of the contractor boats, the vessel unmoors from the buoys, lifts anchors and departs.” (Marine Exchange of Southern California 2003).

## B. Mooring

The offshore mooring lies approximately 3,500 feet directly off the beach from the power plant. It served as the anchorage for the supply tankers and barge that brought fuel oil to the plant. Until recently, the mooring comprised eight anchors and buoys, anchoring chain and a submarine hose. The anchors are manufactured from steel and characterized as “lightweight” of the fluke or Danforth variety. Each anchor weighs 30,000 pounds without chain or connecting hardware. The seven original anchors were replaced circa 1971. The eighth anchor (tugboat mooring) was put in position circa 1979 when a transition in the type of supply vessel took place.

From 1954 until approximately 1979, self-propelled oil tankers (ships) were used to supply oil to the plant. In 1979, San Diego Gas & Electric, who owned the Encina facility at the time, commissioned the construction of an oil barge for use in supplying fuel oil to the plant. The barge *JOVALAN* was employed to that end until 1990 (Henika 2013:pers. comm., NOAA 2013).

In 2009-2010, the buoys and the 225-foot submarine hose were removed as part of the Encina Power Station Offshore Marine Terminal “Caretaker” Transition Project. The anchors and associated chain remain on the ocean floor.

## C. Pipeline

The offshore fuel oil pipeline stretches some 3,854 feet from the mooring to the onshore vault. Of this length, approximately 350’ lies onshore. A jetty composed of stone rip-rap protects the pipeline as it emerges from the water. Construction of the pipeline began in 1953 at the same time construction of the generating station began. The pipeline is fashioned from prefabricated sections of 20” diameter steel pipe that is tarred, wrapped in a composite material and encased in a 2” concrete jacket. The sections were placed on the ocean floor and joined by welding. Each welded joint was then covered with a concrete patch intended to curtail corrosion from the saltwater.

Supply vessels were connected to the seaward end of the pipeline with 225 feet of flexible neoprene hose of varying diameters. Once the pipeline reached the shore it was buried and passed through an 8’ diameter section of pre-cast concrete pipe that runs under Carlsbad

Boulevard for approximately 50'. The eastern end of the tunnel terminates in the west wall of the vault. An above-ground ventilator consisting of a steel pipe fitted with a mushroom-shaped cap lies on the western shoulder of Carlsbad Blvd. providing fresh air to the tunnel.

Presently, both ends of the pipeline have been blank flanged (sealed). Prior to sealing, the pipeline was charged with potable water and Nalco 1120, an anticorrosion agent.

#### D. Vault

The vault houses the terminus of the 20" diameter offshore fuel oil pipeline, associated valving and control apparatus. It is located just inside and to the south of the Encina Power Station main entry gate at 4600 Carlsbad Boulevard. The structure was under construction in 1953 and comprises a cast in place reinforced concrete vault that is open to daylight. It measures 12'6" (east-west) x 12' (north-south). It is approximately 12'6" down to the main floor although the oil sump is slightly deeper. Access to the bottom of the vault is via a steel ladder set in the southeast corner of the south wall. A steel pipe rail, 42" high, encircles the vault. Solid concrete panels have been added to the lower half of the rail enclosure on the north, west and south. The vault is sheltered from the elements by a corrugated metal lean to roof support by metal pipe supports which are integral to the protective railing.

## **VI. RESOURCE EVALUATION**

The Encina Power Station Offshore Marine Oil Terminal (MOT) was evaluated for significance under criteria based on two separate but overlapping legislative sources: (1) NHPA of 1966, which includes criteria for eligibility to the NRHP; and (2) CEQA, as amended in 1992, which includes criteria for eligibility to the CRHR.

#### A. NRHP Evaluation

In order for an historic resource to be significant pursuant to Federal law, it must be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Requirements for listing a property in the National Register are explained in detail in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Generally, listing in the NRHP requires that a building or structure be at least 50 years old and that it possess "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture ... present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and

objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association..." and ...

- (A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history or
- (B) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

#### *Criterion A*

The MOT is not associated with any event important in the history of United States. Terminals such as these were common for water-cooled, coastal power plants that were originally designed to burn fuel oil to generate electricity. They are currently utilized in the off-loading of crude oil for refineries along the southern California coast. That is, submarine pipelines are not unique in their role of conveying petroleum from ships/barges to land installations or into land-based distribution networks.

#### *Criterion B*

The MOT is not associated with the lives of any individual important to national history.

#### *Criterion C*

The pipeline itself comprises prefabricated sections of concrete jacketed steel pipe. The pipe is of robust construction but of standard design. The mooring anchors are of standard design (Danforth) and are modern. The vault and tunnel are devoid of any significant architectural features. The rip-rap jetty is also ubiquitous in nature. None of the components of the MOT are considered the work of a master and there is no evidence that unique methods or materials were utilized in their construction.

#### *Criterion D*

Given the utilitarian uses of MOT, it is highly unlikely that it has the potential to yield additional information pertinent to national history. Consequently, the MOT, including the eight modern anchors that are less than 50 years of age, does not appear significant pursuant to NHRP criteria.

#### B. CRHR Evaluation

The MOT was also evaluated for significance under the CEQA. As amended in 1992, CEQA includes criteria for CRHR eligibility. Resources eligible for listing include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or historic districts that retain historic integrity and are historically significant at the local, state or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

- (1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- (2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- (3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

#### *Criterion 1*

In applying Criterion 1 of the CRHR, the MOT is not associated with any event important in the local/regional history of California. It is not the only MOT in the region. Chevron maintains a MOT just off Dockweiler Beach for its sprawling refinery in El Segundo as does Golden West Refining Company in Huntington Beach. Southern California Edison's Mandalay Generating Station in Goleta is also supplied with fuel via an offshore pipeline. No unique uses other than conveying fuel oil to the Encina site have been identified with the MOT.

### *Criterion 2*

The MOT is not associated with the lives of any individual important to local or California history.

### *Criterion 3*

It is to be noted that the concrete jacketed steel pipe sections were well-designed and built to withstand the ravages of time. However, they were prefabricated at a factory off-site and are of standard design. None of the components of the MOT exhibit any unique architectural or design features. That is, they were designed and constructed to be purely utilitarian in design and function. The MOT is not considered the work of a master and there is no evidence that unique methods or materials were utilized in its construction.

### *Criterion 4*

Given the utilitarian uses of the MOT, it is highly unlikely that it will have the potential to yield any additional information pertinent to the history of the local area or the State of California. Consequently, the MOT, including the eight modern anchors that are less than 50 years of age, does not appear significant pursuant to CRHR criteria.

## **VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The results of the evaluation indicate that the MOT does not appear to meet the threshold criteria for significance under the NRHP or the CRHR. Abandonment plans call for complete removal, abandonment in place or various combinations of the two. As the MOT does not appear to represent a significant historical resource, adoption of any of the abandonment plans would have no adverse impact on the MOT. Additionally, the shipwreck database search that was prepared independently of this evaluation concluded that it was unlikely that the undertaking will have an impact on existing (submerged) resources. Therefore, no further work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended or warranted. As a matter of course, the MOT has been recorded on the appropriate DPR 523 series forms and submitted to the SCIC at San Diego State University. It has been assigned Primary # 37-032953.

## REFERENCES CITED

### CABRILLO POWER

- 2009 Encina Power Station Offshore Marine Terminal “Caretaker” Transition Project. Carlsbad.

### CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION (CPUC)

- 2010 Final Report on the Audit of the Encina Power Plant. Electric Generation Performance Branch, Consumer Protection and Safety Division. San Francisco.

### CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR)

- 1998 Title 46, Part 15- Manning Requirements, Section 15.1010.

### CONEJO ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

- 2013 Records Search Results for the Cabrillo I LLC Encina Site Marine Oil Terminal Abandonment Plan, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County. Thousand Oaks.

### ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATES

- 1998 Chapter 4. Land Use and Planning. Draft Initial Study for San Diego Gas & Electric Company’s Application No. 97-12-039. Los Angeles.

### HENIKA, SHEILA, P.E.

- 2013 Personal communication. Environmental Engineer, Cabrillo Power I. Carlsbad.

### JAMES, DEL, MONICA GUERRERO, and LARRY TIFT

- 2003 Site record form for CA-SDI-16885. Gallegos & Associates. Form on file with the South Coast Information Center, San Diego State University.

### MARINE EXCHANGE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

- 2003 B. Encina Marine Terminal. Table of Appendices: Appendix F: Executive Summaries of Terminal Operations Manuals for Offshore Marine Terminals.

### NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA)

- 2013 Coast Guard Vessel Documentation. w [www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/coast-guard-vessel-search/index](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/coast-guard-vessel-search/index)

### PADRE ASSOCIATES, INC.

- 2013 Draft Site Assessment- Cabrillo Power I LLC Encina Site Marine Oil Terminal Abandonment Planning. Ventura.

### SCOTT, A.

- 2011 Meeting of the California State Lands Commission (October 27, 2011), Calendar Item C39, PRC 791, General Lease-Industrial Use.





**Plate I. Top:** Oblique aerial view of Encina site during initial phase of construction in 1953 (note pipe yard in top left of photo). **Bottom:** Close-up of pipeline assembly area (photos courtesy of Cabrillo Power I LLC).



**Plate I. Top:** Westerly view of rip-rap jetty that protects pipeline as it emerges from the sea.  
**Bottom:** Westerly view of fresh air tunnel/vault vent located on west side of Carlsbad Boulevard.





**Plate I. Top:** Southwest view of vault located at the eastern terminus of the MOT pipeline.  
**Bottom:** Close-up of blank flanged sections of 20-inch pipeline located at the bottom of the vault.

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**APPENDIX A:**

**DPR 523 Forms Package for Primary # 37-032953**

## PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 37-032953

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code: 6Z

Other Listings

Review  
Code

Reviewer

Date

\*Resource Name or #: Encina-1 **Caltrans Map Reference No.:** N/A  
P1. Other Identifier: Encina Offshore Marine Terminal  
\*P2. Location: \*a. County San Diego **County/Route/Postmile:** N/A  
b. Address 4600 Carlsbad Boulevard  
City Carlsbad **Zip** 92008  
\*c. UTM: USGS Quad: San Luis Rey **d. UTM:** (see continuation sheet for all points of reference).  
\*e. Other Locational Data (APN #) Offshore lease, jetty (rip-rap), and beach area west of Encina Power Station main entrance (4600 Carlsbad Boulevard).

**\*P3a. Description:** (Briefly describe resource below)

This Offshore Marine Oil Terminal (MOT) was constructed in 1954 to transport bunker fuel oil between ocean vessels and shore-side storage facilities at the Encina Power Station. In 1990, the power plant transitioned to natural gas as its fuel source. However, the MOT was maintained in order provide an alternative fuel supply as per the requirements of the California Independent System Operator (Cal ISO). As this requirement has ceased, it is no longer desired to maintain the MOT. Consequently, it is presently in the process of being abandoned. The 7-point mooring area and approximately 3,500-feet of the 20" diameter pipeline are located on land leased from the California State Lands Commission (Lease PRC 791.1). The rip-rap jetty and concrete vault at the eastern end of the pipeline lies on private land owned by Cabrillo Power I, LLC. The various elements of the MOT are discussed in more detail below.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39-Other, Marine Oil Pipeline

\*\*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District  
☐ Elements of District ☐ Other



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Looking west across rip-rap jetty

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age:**

1954

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Cabrillo Power I, LLC

Encina Power Station

4600 Carlsbad Boulevard

Carlsbad, CA 92008

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Laura S. White

Archaeological Associates

P.O. Box 180

Sun City, CA 92586

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

February 18, 2013

**\*P10. Type of Survey:** ☐ Intensive  
☐ Reconnaissance ☒ Other

**Describe:** Evaluation only--

Location is both on and offshore

**\*P11. Report Citation:** A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Cabrillo Power I, LLC Encina Offshore Marine Oil Terminal, Carlsbad, San Diego County by Laura S. White & Robert S. White, John Minch and Associates, Inc. 2013

\*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Map Sheet ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure and Object Record  
☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record



<b>State of California — The Resources Agency:</b> <b>DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION</b>	Primary # <u>37-032953</u> HRI#: _____
<b>BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD</b>	

See [Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources](#) for instructions.

**Map Reference No.:** N/A

**\*Resource Identifier:** Encina-1 **\*NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

**B1. Historic Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**B2. Common Name:** Encina Offshore Marine Terminal **County/Route/Postmile:** N/A

**B3. Original Use:** Offshore Fuel Oil Pipeline **B4. Present Use:** Decommissioned

**\*B5. Architectural Style:** \_\_\_\_\_

**\*B6. Construction History:** Terminal completed in 1954, original 7 anchors replaced in 1971, an 8<sup>th</sup> anchor added in 1979. All buoys and submarine hose removed between 2009-10. Pipeline decommissioned and sealed between 2009-10.

**\*B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Original Location:** \_\_\_\_\_

**\*B8. Related Features** (describe below):  
Mooring, pipeline, jetty (riprap) and vault.

**B9a. Architect:** \_\_\_\_\_ **B9b. Builder:** San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E)

**\*B10. Significance: Theme:** Offshore Marine Oil Pipeline **Area:** San Diego County

**Period of Significance:** 1954-1990 **Property Type:** Oil Pipeline **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The Encina Power Station Offshore Marine Oil Terminal (MOT) was evaluated for significance using both NRHP and CEQA criteria. As for Criterion A of the NRHP, the MOT is not associated with any event important in the history of United States. Terminals such as these were common for water-cooled, coastal power plants that were originally designed to burn fuel oil to generate electricity. They are currently utilized in the off-loading of crude oil for refineries along the southern California coast. That is, submarine pipelines are not unique in their role of conveying petroleum from ships/barges to land installations or into land-based distribution networks. As for Criterion B, the MOT is not associated with the lives of any individual important to national history. As for Criterion C, the pipeline itself comprises prefabricated sections of concrete jacketed steel pipe. The pipe is of robust construction but of standard design. The mooring anchors are of standard design (Danforth) and are modern. The vault and tunnel are devoid of any significant architectural features. The rip-rap jetty is also ubiquitous in nature. None of the components of the MOT are considered the work of a master and there is no evidence that unique methods or materials were utilized in their construction. As per Criterion D, given the utilitarian uses of MOT, it is highly unlikely that it has the potential to yield additional information pertinent to national history. Consequently, the MOT, including the eight modern anchors that are less than 50 years of age, does not appear significant pursuant to NHRP criteria.

**B11. Additional Resource Attributes:** HP39-Other, Marine Oil Pipeline

**B12. References:**

Encina Power Station Offshore Marine Terminal "Caretaker" Transition Project (2009-2010), Cabrillo Power I, LLC General Lease PRC 791 (2011).

**B13. Remarks:**

Terminal in process of abandonment.

**B14. Evaluator:** Laura S. White, M.A., Archaeological Associates, P.O. Box 180, Sun City, CA 92586

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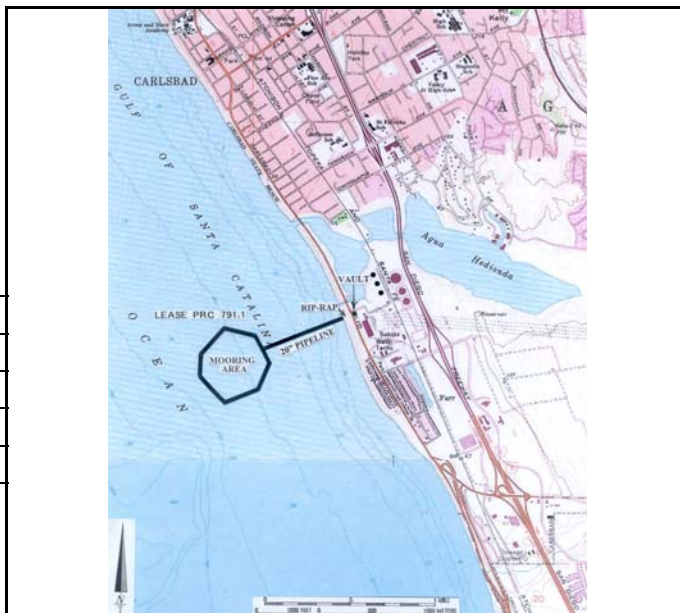


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**Date of Evaluation:** February 11, 2013





## CONTINUATION SHEET

See [Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources](#) for instructions.

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Caltrans Map Reference No.: N/A

Resource Identifier: Encina-1

County/Route/Postmile: N/A

### P2d. UTM: (Continued)

**Lease Area** (starting clockwise at the 12 o'clock position): (1) 467314mE/3666244mN, (2) 467587mE/3666177mN, (3) 467655mE/3666058mN, (4) 467736mE/3665933mN, (5) 467627mE/3665679mN, (6) 467318mE/3665556mN, (7) 467075mE/3665822mN, (8) 467075mE/36666mN. **20-inch Pipeline:** 468100mE/3666219mN. **Rip-Rap Jetty:** 468430mE/3666348mN. **Vault:** 468546mE/3666386mN.

### P3a. Description: (Continued)

#### A. Mooring

The offshore mooring lies approximately 3,500 feet directly off the beach from the power plant. It served as the anchorage for the supply tankers and barge that brought fuel oil to the plant. Until recently, the mooring comprised eight anchors and buoys, anchoring chain and a submarine hose. The anchors are manufactured from steel and characterized as "lightweight" of the fluke or Danforth variety. Each anchor weighs 30,000 pounds without chain or connecting hardware. The seven original anchors were replaced circa 1971. The eighth anchor (tugboat mooring) was put in position circa 1979 when a transition in the type of supply vessel took place.

From 1954 until approximately 1979, self-propelled oil tankers (ships) were used to supply oil to the plant. In 1979, San Diego Gas & Electric, who owned the Encina facility at the time, commissioned the construction of an oil barge for use in supplying fuel oil to the plant. The barge *JOVALAN* was employed to that end until 1990.

In 2009-2010, the buoys and the 225-foot submarine hose were removed as part of the Encina Power Station Offshore Marine Terminal "Caretaker" Transition Project. The anchors and associated chain remain on the ocean floor.

#### B. Pipeline

The offshore fuel oil pipeline stretches some 3,854 feet from the mooring to the onshore vault. Of this length, approximately 350' lies onshore. A jetty composed of stone rip-rap protects the pipeline as it emerges from the water. Construction of the pipeline began in 1953 at the same time construction of the generating station began. The pipeline is fashioned from prefabricated sections of 20" diameter steel pipe that is tarred, wrapped in a composite material and encased in a 2" concrete jacket. The sections were placed on the ocean floor and joined by welding. Each welded joint was then covered with a concrete patch intended to curtail corrosion from the saltwater.

Supply vessels were connected to the submerged end of the pipeline with 225 feet of flexible neoprene hose of varying diameters. Once the pipeline reached the shore it was buried and passed through an 8' diameter section of pre-cast concrete pipe that runs under Carlsbad Boulevard for approximately 50'. The eastern end of the tunnel terminates in the west wall of the vault. An above-ground ventilator consisting of a steel pipe fitted with a mushroom-shaped cap lies on the western shoulder of Carlsbad Blvd. providing fresh air to the tunnel.

Presently, both ends of the pipeline have been blank flanged (sealed). Prior to sealing, the pipeline was charged with potable water and Nalco 1120, an anticorrosion agent.

#### C. Vault

The vault houses the terminus of the 20" diameter offshore fuel oil pipeline, associated valving and control apparatus. It is located just inside and to the south of the Encina Power Station main entry gate at 4600 Carlsbad Boulevard. The structure was under construction in 1953 and comprises a cast in place reinforced concrete vault that is open to daylight. It measures 12'6" (east-west) x 12' (north-south). It is approximately 12'6" down to the main floor although the oil sump is slightly deeper. Access to the bottom of the vault is via a steel ladder set in the southeast corner of the south wall. A steel pipe rail, 42" high, encircles the vault. Solid concrete panels have been added to the lower half of the rail enclosure on the north, west and south. The vault is sheltered from the elements by a corrugated metal lean to roof support by metal pipe supports which are integral to the protective railing.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

See [Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources](#) for instructions.

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Caltrans Map Reference No.: N/A

Resource Identifier: Encina-1

County/Route/Postmile: N/A

### B.12: Significance (Continued)

In applying Criterion 1 of the CRHR, the MOT is not associated with any event important in the local/regional history of California. It is not the only MOT in the region. In particular, Chevron maintains a MOT just off El Segundo for its sprawling refinery as does Southern California Edison for its Mandalay Generating Station in Goleta. No unique uses other than conveying fuel oil to the Encina site have been identified with the MOT. Per Criterion 2, the MOT is not associated with the lives of any individual important to local or California history. In the application of Criterion 3, it is to be noted that the concrete over steel pipe sections of pipeline were well designed and built to withstand the ravages of time. However, they were prefabricated at a factory off-site and are of standard design. None of the components of the MOT exhibit any unique architectural or design features. That is, they were designed and constructed to be purely utilitarian in design and function. The MOT is not considered the work of a master and there is no evidence that unique methods or materials were utilized its construction. Per Criterion 4, given the utilitarian uses of the MOT, it is highly unlikely that it will have the potential to yield any additional information pertinent to the history of the local area or the State of California. Consequently, the MOT, including the eight modern anchors that are less than 50 years of age, does not appear significant pursuant to CRHR criteria.



Northwesterly view of pipeline vault located immediately south of main entrance on Carlsbad Boulevard.



## LOCATION MAP

See [Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources](#) for instructions.

Resource Identifier: Encina-1

Caltrans Map Reference No.: N/A

County/Route/Postmile: N/A

Map Name: San Luis Rey 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle \*Scale: 1:24,000 \*Date of Map: 1975





## CONTINUATION SHEET

See [Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources](#) for instructions.

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Caltrans Map Reference No.: N/A

Resource Identifier: Encina-1

County/Route/Postmile: N/A



**CALIFORNIA STATE  
LANDS COMMISSION***Established in 1938***EXECUTIVE OFFICE**  
100 Howe Avenue, Suite 100-South  
Sacramento, CA 95825-8202**JENNIFER LUCCHESI, Executive Officer**  
**(916) 574-1800 Fax (916) 574-1810**  
California Relay Service TDD Phone 1-800-735-2929  
Voice Phone 1-800-735-2922

October 2, 2015

File Ref: W30068.1

«CompanyOrg»  
«First» «Last»«Title»  
«Address»  
«City», «State» «Zip»

**Subject: Notification of the Cabrillo Power I LLC Encina Marine Oil Terminal  
Decommissioning Project**

Dear Mr./Ms. «Last»:

California State Lands Commission (CSLC) staff is providing this letter to notify you of the proposed Cabrillo Power I LLC Encina Marine Oil Terminal Decommissioning Project (Project), for which we are preparing a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND). A new California law known as "Assembly Bill (AB) 52" (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) effective on July 1, 2015, makes changes to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regarding tribal cultural resources and consultation with California Native American Tribes who have previously requested to be notified of projects in the geographic area traditionally and culturally affiliated with that tribe. While we have no written requests from any tribes for the area associated with this Project, we wish to engage with tribes proactively to ensure you have the opportunity to provide meaningful input on the Project's potential effects. You will also receive a separate notice when the MND is released for a 30-day public review and comment period.

The proposed Project involves the decommissioning of existing, non-operational infrastructure, and does not include the development of any new structures (please review the proposed Project components, described below). Conejo Archaeological Consultants sent notification of the Project on January 20, 2013, to a list of Native American representatives provided by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Information collected and investigations conducted for the MND analysis indicate that there are two archaeological sites within 0.25 mile of the Project site; however, a Sacred Lands File search conducted by the NAHC did not identify Native American traditional cultural places or properties within 0.5 mile of the Project's infrastructure. The NAHC did note that the Project site is located 5 miles north of a known underwater village, which is considered California State Parks land off Cardiff State Beach, and that the area around the Agua Hedionda Lagoon to the north of the Project site is considered very culturally sensitive.

If you have any questions, or wish to discuss the Project, please contact Jennifer DeLeon at [tribal.liaison@slc.ca.gov](mailto:tribal.liaison@slc.ca.gov), or at (916) 574-0748. CSLC staff also encourages you to visit the NAHC's AB 52 resource page at <http://nahc.ca.gov/codes/>, where you can find a sample letter requesting notification of future CEQA projects, along with other information.

The Project is located in and offshore of the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County. The address of the Encina Power Station (EPS), which houses the onshore components of the Encina Marine Oil Terminal (MOT), is 4600 Carlsbad Boulevard, Carlsbad, California 92008. The Project involves the decommissioning of the existing non-operational MOT, including the removal of an approximately 3,855-foot fuel oil submarine pipeline. The fuel oil submarine pipeline originates in the EPS, crossing Carlsbad Boulevard and Carlsbad State Beach below ground, and terminates offshore in approximately 60 feet of water.

The Project, in summary, is comprised of the following decommissioning elements:

1. Removal of the entire fuel oil submarine pipeline;
2. Decommissioning of the onshore EPS, including the beach valve pit, underpass conduit, underpass end structure, and all associated electrical and piping components;
3. Temporary removal of the riprap groin on Carlsbad State Beach and restoration of the groin after the underlying fuel oil submarine pipeline has been removed;
4. Restoration of the beach;
5. Removal of several components of the offshore MOT, including two end anchors and a termination marker buoy at the offshore terminus of the fuel oil submarine pipeline, a navigation buoy, a seven-point mooring system, and a single-point mooring;
6. Removal of all seafloor debris associated with the MOT operations; and
7. Quit claim of the remaining portions of the underpass to the City of Carlsbad.

Onsite decommissioning activities are currently scheduled to begin in September 2016 and completed in January 2018.

Again, if you have any questions, please feel free to contact me or my tribal liaison at your convenience. You may also contact the Project staff lead, Kelly Keen, by phone at (916) 574-1938 or via email at [Kelly.Keen@slc.ca.gov](mailto:Kelly.Keen@slc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

JENNIFER LUCCHESI  
Executive Officer



Enclosures:

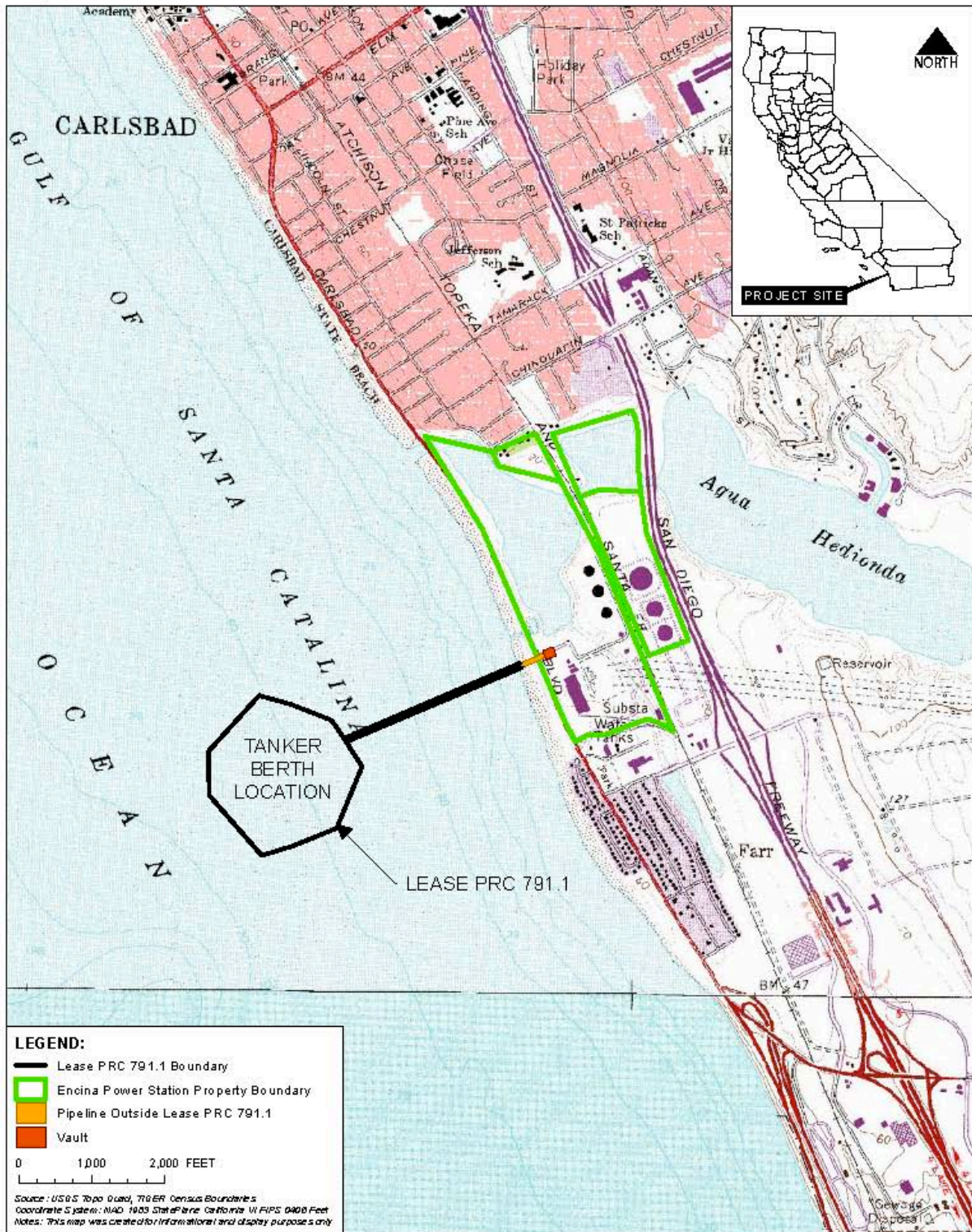
1. Project Site Location
2. Onshore Project Components
3. Offshore Project Components

cc:

K. Keen  
J. DeLeon  
P. Griggs  
K. Colson

Identical Letters Sent To:

Barona Group of the Captain Grande  
California Native American Heritage Commission  
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel  
Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee  
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians  
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians  
Office of Historic Preservation  
Pala Band of Mission Indians, Historic Preservation Office  
Pauma & Yuima Reservation  
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians  
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians  
Rincon Band of Mission Indians, Chairperson  
Rincon Band of Mission Indians, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians  
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, Chairperson  
San Pasqual Band of Indians, Environmental Coordinator

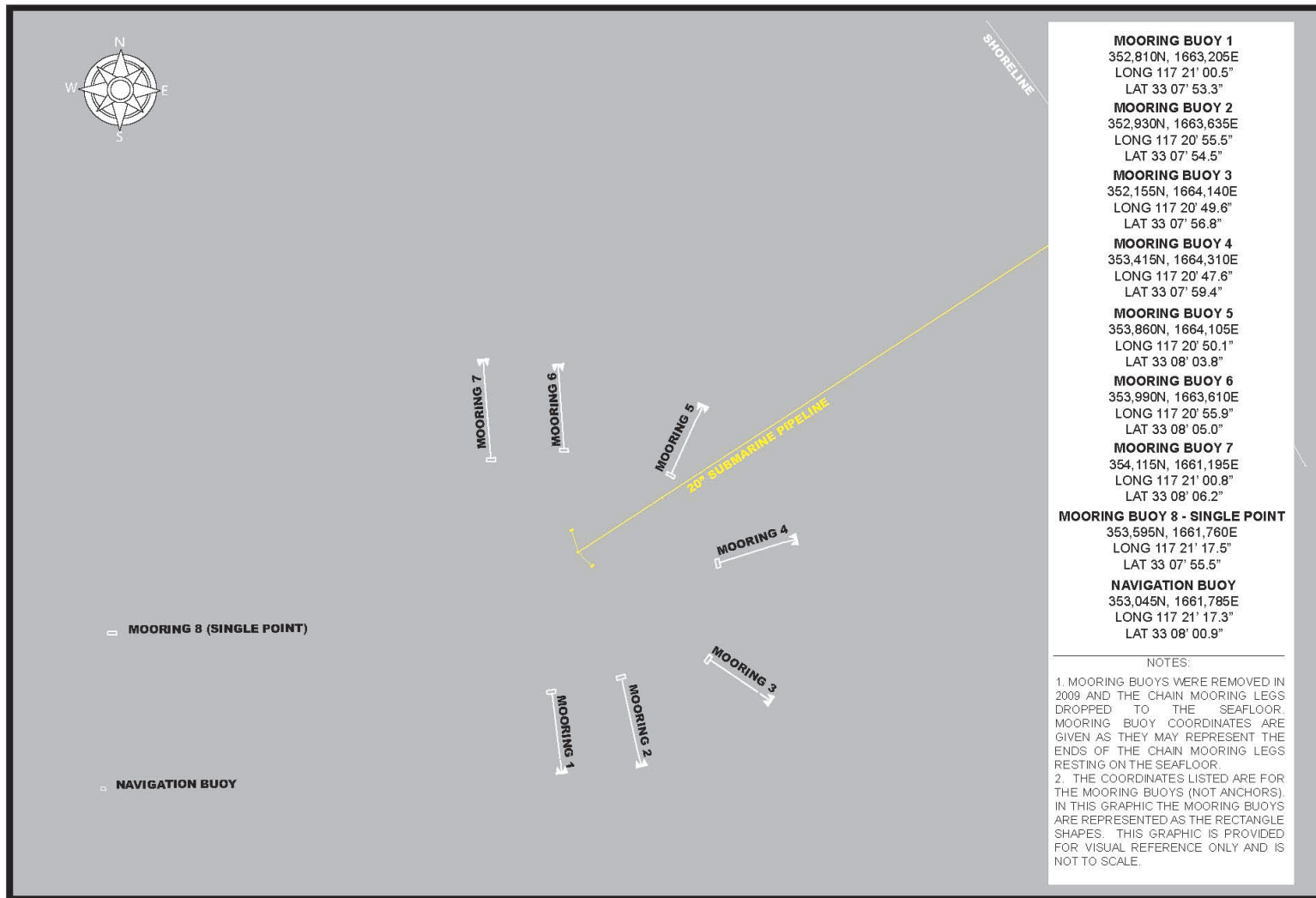


**Project Site Location**





Onshore Project Components



Offshore Project Site Components